

MARYLAND COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

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“Nothing is more clearly written in the Book of Destiny, than the Emancipation of the Blacks; and it is equally certain that the two races will never live in a state of equal freedom under the same government, so insurmountable are the barriers which nature, habit and opinion have established between them.”

JEFFERSON.

PRINCIPLES OF THE “MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY,” THE “STATE APPROPRIATION,” AND THE MANAGEMENT OF THE “COLONIZATION JOURNAL.”

It is not a little remarkable, that at this late day, after some fifteen years of the successful operation of this Society, we find ourselves compelled to declare to its members, patrons, and even founders, its principles of action and the objects for which it was founded; but this we find necessary to do, in consequence of continual misapprehensions in various quarters. The advocates for the perpetuity of Slavery on the one hand, and the advocates for its extinction on the other, seem to be in continual alarm, lest this Society should become an instrument in the hands of their adversaries. To us, there seems to be no clearer way of coming at the true principles and objects of the Maryland State Colonization Society, than by recurring at once to the charter. There, we find, some twenty of our most respectable citizens incorporated into a body politic, endowed with certain rights and privileges, “conducive to the object of colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, the free people of color of Maryland, and such slaves as may be manumitted for the purpose—*which is hereby declared to be the sole and exclusive object of the said Society*”—authorising them to organise and take all necessary measures “to secure to the said Society, an efficient and continuing existence, for the purposes of their incorporation—and for no other;”—“*provided, however, that the constitution and laws of this State and of the United States be not violated thereby.*” These specifications and provisions of the act of incorporation are very plain and comprehensible, and so far as our knowledge extends, have ever been strictly complied with.

The scheme of African Colonization must ever be considered as entirely conservative—as the great compromise between the two classes above alluded to; and like all compromises, it cannot in all respects be entirely acceptable to both parties. While it cannot be expected, that, Colonization will produce an unity or harmony of views, 'tis enough that it produces an unity of action—action productive of good to all. Extreme diversity of opinion not only exists in this State, among the patrons of the cause throughout the

State, but among the officers of the Society, themselves. In the Board of Managers, who meet and deliberate upon every important act, are to be found the supporters of the ultra slave-holding interest, and the advocate for, at *least*, *prospective* emancipation. But these peculiar principles of either party have nothing to do with their action as officers of this Society. Their action as such, is to carry out its original objects and intent, agreeable to the provisions of the charter, namely, *to colonise, with their own consent, the free people of color, and slaves manumitted for the purpose, on the coast of Africa.* Why they do this, is not, for each to answer to the other: 'tis enough for both that they can act on one common ground, and act, as both believe, for the greatest good.

It has also been asserted, that, the State Fund has been diverted from its original intent, been used in payment of Colonization agents, and for transporting emigrants from other States to Liberia; than which, nothing can be more unfounded, as will appear by the answer to a call of the Senate, the past session, on the Managers of the State Fund, inserted below. So far from any misappropriation of that fund for the support of officers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, the State has actually been a gainer by the connexion with the Society. The Act of 1831 provides for the services of an agent, to be employed in imparting information to the people of color upon the subject of emigration, &c. Now this service has mostly been performed by the agents of the Society and paid for by voluntary contributions. The surplus, too, of such contributions made by the Society, and the large amount made by trade through the Society's agent in Africa, has also been appropriated to public improvements in the Colony—in fact, preparing a place for Maryland emigrants, literally carrying out the designs of the State in its appropriation. True, a few from other States, who have applied at this office, at the time of the sailing of our expedition, have been sent to Cape Palmas, but at an expense that will bear no proportion to the funds of the Society obtained as above specified, and used in furtherance of the objects intended by the appropriation. By far the greater number ever sent from other States consisted of the Tubman family from Georgia, but formerly from Maryland, whose total expenses out, and support in the Colony, were supplied by the most liberal bequest of their master. We only wish those disposed to question the proper use of State funds, &c., would just call at this office and look at documents and figures: we think we might be able to satisfy them, that the State appropriation for Colonization purposes is not the most useless disposition of funds ever made by this State, and that the arrangement made by the managers of this fund, with the Maryland State Colonization Society, is not the worst bargain ever made by its agents.

As to the management of this JOURNAL, we also find ourself called upon for explanation, although we can hope to give little satisfaction to those disposed to censure us. We not unfrequently receive letters from our lower county subscribers, wishing a discontinuance, on the ground of our tendency to Abolitionism. Then again we have an exchange refused us in the North, because our poor journal is but the "tool of the Slaveocracy in Maryland." Whenever we have been able to trace the complaints of the former to their source, or have had the offending paragraphs pointed out, we have

invariably found the offence to have proceeded from an entire misapprehension of our meaning. A case in point happened a short time since, which we then noticed. We took occasion to denounce certain measures of the Abolitionists, and copied sundry paragraphs to show the injurious tendency of their writings. A good subscriber, a patron of the cause, took fire at the Abolition extract—either not reading our editorial prefixed, or not heeding the connexion between that and the offending article—and forthwith ordered a discontinuance. Again, when alluding to the Abolitionists, we unfortunately styled them (ironically, of course,) “this amiable party;” for which, we lost a good, but we suspect rather dull, customer.

It has ever been our intention to make this journal what its name imports—a Journal of Colonization—of the acts and proceedings of the Colonization Society, and of the most important events transpiring in the Colony. It was intended mainly as a vehicle of information respecting the Colony and the Colonists for the friends of the cause in the State and for the free people of color; and such we have endeavored to make it. When we have not been able to collect information of this character, worthy of publication, from any source, we have filled the sheet with matter appertaining to the colored race in general, with their hopes and prospects—such as we supposed would tend to stimulate them to enterprise and exertion; being fully persuaded, that, whenever the colored man becomes possessed of proper ideas as to his true dignity—of the capabilities of his race—he will soon seek a home, were no bar exists to his full attainment of them. With the Abolition party we have no sympathy or feeling. We have again and again expressed our humble opinion, that the question is not, as to the slavery or freedom of this race in America, but as to the existence of the two distinct races, in contact. That the latter can ever be, with any thing like equality or with advantage to the colored man, we do not believe; and therefore we counsel him to go to Africa, where we firmly believe, he can soon control the destinies of a mighty continent. That we think differently of colored people, that we feel differently towards them, not only from the citizens of Maryland, but from the citizens of the northern States, we are free to declare; and this, not from a morbid taste or eccentricity of character, but from the most rational and reasonable causes in the world. We have been long and intimately acquainted with free colored people, both, of pure African and of mixed blood—first in Hayti and then for years in Liberia. We have been associated with him in all times and under all circumstances, as physician, magistrate, and man of business, and have found them much the same as we have found other human beings—some positively good, some positively bad, many indifferent, and we hesitate not to say, that we number among them, many friends whom we prize second to none in this world, out of our own family. Our readers, therefore, who differ so widely from us in their estimate of the character of the colored man, from having seen him, only, under circumstances that absolutely forbid any mental development, and crush in him all manly aspirations, must make proper allowances for our manner of speaking of this class of people in this journal. We are more and more satisfied every day we live, that there is no hope for

the colored man here; and, as we *know* his capabilities and moral worth, we urge on him a departure from this land.

In connexion with the subject of the management of the State appropriation, we subjoin an answer to a call made on the Board of Managers of the State Fund by the Senate of Maryland during the recent session of the Legislature :

TO THE HONOURABLE

SENATE OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND:

The undersigned in behalf of the Board of Managers of the State Fund, under the act of 1831, chapter 281, has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of an order from your Honourable Body, bearing date Feb. 13th, 1847, requiring this Board to report to your Honourable Body, the amount of money it has received from the State, the annual expenses of this Board, the number of free Negroes that have been removed to the Maryland Colony in Liberia, and the general prospects and condition of said Colony, which will be answered in the order proposed.

1st. This Board has received from the State, in conformity with the act of 1831, from the time of its passage to the first of January, 1847, 136,139 $\frac{1}{10}$ dollars.

2dly. This Board is subject to no annual expense, its members not being in receipt of any salary or remuneration, and its operations are carried on exclusively through the agency of the Maryland State Colonization Society, which receives its voluntary contributions and its profits arising from trade in the Colony, an amount more than sufficient to defray the entire home expenses of the Society, including those incidental to the operations of this Board. The State Fund may therefore be said to be appropriated entirely to the purposes of transporting Emigrants to Liberia and supporting them there during the period of their acclimation, to defraying the necessary expenses of the government of the Colony, and in making such public improvements in the Colony as will tend to insure its permanency when foreign aid shall no longer be supplied.

3rdly. The number of Emigrants which have been sent out by the Maryland State Colonization Society, up to this date, is 815, including 36 which came from Georgia and whose expenses were borne by their former owner, a Mr. Tubman, from Maryland. Of this number, a very large majority had long been free, but there are no data from which the exact proportion can be ascertained of those manumitted immediately before sailing.

4thly. The prospects of the Colony were never more favourable than at the present time; nor has any one year ever witnessed so extensive improvement in its condition, as the past. The despatches received at the office of the Maryland State Colonization Society early in the past year, contain many important statistics, from which it appears that the births in the Colony during the year ending December 1st, 1845, were 19, deaths 13, marriages 6; the average number of scholars in the schools supported by the Maryland State Colonization Society, was 73; the imports of the Colony amounted to \$19,850—the exports, consisting principally of palm oil and camwood, \$21,013. The duty levied on the imports, over \$1100, were devoted to defraying the current expenses of the government and internal improvements. The Collector's books shew the arrival and clearance of 44 foreign vessels, of which 26 were American, 11 English, 3 French, 3 Bremen and 1 Portuguese, 10 of them being vessels of war. A survey had also been made with a view of cutting a canal from the head of Sheppard Lake, a body of salt water extending parallel with the sea beach from Cape Palmas, some 15 miles in an easterly direction, to the Cavally

River, and no doubt remains of the practicability of the scheme at a rate which will warrant its speedy commencement. This measure will be of incalculable advantage to the commerce of the Colony, as it will afford a direct outlet through its principal port, Harper, for the produce of the valley of this vast river, heretofore locked up by the impassable bar at its mouth.

Near the close of the past year, advices from the Colony of a still more important character were received. A deputation of the Colonists under the authority of the Governor had succeeded in penetrating to the Country of the Pahl's, a powerful tribe some 200 miles in the interior, and free intercourse for commercial purposes had been established between them and the Colony. Gov. Rusworm had also succeeded in annexing 100 miles extent of territory on the sea board to the Colony, including among other places of importance Bereby, the town where Capt. Farwell and the crew of the U. S. Schooner, Mary Carver, were murdered. This measure was entirely voluntary on the part of the natives, as they wished to secure in the Governor of the Colony a protector in case of foreign aggression, and an arbiter in their internal disputes.

The commerce of the Colony at the latest dates was represented as being most rapidly on the increase. The new Government Schooner of 50 tons was nearly ready for launching, two others were also on the stocks, and two already engaged in traffic. Three Stone Warehouses were in progress of erection by the Colonists and a Stone Jail by the Government. Every thing betokened a rapidly increasing commerce and a state of general prosperity.

It may not be improper to remark that the liberal Charter for the Chesapeake and Liberia Trading Co. granted by the Legislature of this State during the session of 1845, has been rendered available. A sufficient amount of Stock has been subscribed to build a vessel called the "Liberia Packet," of 331 tons burthen at a cost of \$19,000, which is to run regularly between the Chesapeake and the Colonies in Liberia for the transportation of freight and emigrants. A part of the stock is now owned by the Colonists of Liberia and a part by the coloured people of Baltimore, and no doubt can be entertained but they will soon be disposed to purchase the whole, and thus gradually become interested, not only in the commerce of the Colony, but in its existence and welfare, and ultimately adopt it as their home.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

CHARLES HOWARD,

For the Board of Managers.

DR. ALEXANDER ON COLONIZATION.

[CONTINUED.]

In our last No. we gave entire the "Introduction" to this work from the able pen of its author, prefaced by some general remarks of our own, expressive of our opinion of the nature and importance of the work itself, which we propose to extend, before taking up the thread of the History, or making further extracts. Although the volume is entitled "A History of Colonization on the West Coast of Africa," yet it no doubt was intended as simply a history of the settlement and progress of the Liberia Colonies; for we find no reference whatever to any of the old and important European colonies, with the exception of Sierra Leone—such as Cape Coast, Elmina, the Accras, &c. In fact, the writer, after giving a brief account of the settlement of the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas, remarks: "Our limits will not allow us to carry on the history of this Colony further, our main

object being the history of the American Colonization Society." The work proves itself to be, a history of the conception and formation of the American Colonization Society—its course of operations for a series of years—and of the founding and growth of the various settlements or colonies of Liberia down to the year 1842. For the performance of the first part of this task, namely, that relating to the affairs of the Colonization Society in America, no one could have been better adapted than Dr. Alexander; and 'tis no compliment for us to say, that no one could have performed it better. Independent of the sanction of his name, he has rendered invaluable aid to a great cause in this portion of his work. With the same materials, we perhaps could not expect a better history of the Colonies; but we exceedingly regret that any one, not a citizen of Liberia, or long a resident therein, should have undertaken the responsible task of writing its history, or, that the writer should not have availed himself of the advantage of free correspondence with citizens of the Colony, who could have materially aided him in furnishing materials for his work. There are now living in the Colonies, a few sterling men, emigrants of the old ship Elizabeth, who have been conversant with all the important events which have transpired since the founding of the Colony—men of sufficient intelligence to note and judge well of the nature of what passed under their observation, and of such established integrity, as to guarantee the correctness of their statements. All these men, from choice or necessity, took active parts in the stirring and trying times of the early settlement of the Colony. They suffered in Sherbro; they toiled in Sierra Leone; they fought and bled on Cape Montserrado. Such witnesses, we conceive, ought to have been consulted by any one undertaking a history of their country, in fact, of themselves. Their statements should have served as the basis of the work before us. Without such assistance, one could not expect to find in it, any thing like a portraiture or delineation of the characteristics of the Liberians; in fact, we hesitate not to say, that we consider it in this respect most lamentably deficient. The success of the Liberian Colonies, taking all things into consideration, is thought by most to be without a parallel—a marvel in the annals of the human race. As such, the author evidently considers it, and hesitates not, repeatedly, to declare his conviction of the special aid of Providence in its behalf. Under Providence, then, who were the instruments of this success? the one sickly, half deranged, acclimating white agent placed over them, or those hardy pioneers of civilization and christianity, the Liberian Colonists? And to whom should we look for the materials of a history of their soul-trying achievements, but to the actors themselves? That some of the early settlers have not come forward and contributed their share towards furnishing these materials, is much to be regretted. But 'tis not yet too late, and we take this occasion to urge upon such men as Teage, Roberts, Lewis, and others, to consult those now living, who were the first to embark in that great enterprise, who have taken active parts in all the great and important events of the Colony, and obtain from them, at least, the crude material for a full and correct history of themselves and their country. In this undertaking no time should be lost. Had the author availed himself of such

assistance as was attainable, quite a different version of some of the most important events of the Colony's history would have been given, and many a name scarcely recorded in this volume would have received its hard-earned meed of praise and served as an incentive to the youth of Liberia to maintain untarnished the renown of their sires. Different versions, too, would have been given of the origin and causes of many of the wars in which the Colony has been engaged. Many important events not even alluded to, would also have occupied pages now devoted to long colonization addresses; among which, our memory recurs to two which occurred near the time of our residence in the Colony, namely: the attack of the Colonists on Don McGill or Miguel, at Little Bassa—his violent death at their hands, and the destruction of his property; the remarkable disappearance of the Colonial Schooner and crew shortly after, no doubt captured and the captain and crew murdered, in revenge of the death of McGill. Then the opposition and actual rebellion against Governor Pinney's authority, and the destruction or suppression of the printing press by the Colonists. These instances might be greatly extended, but we only mention them, to make good our assertion, that the actual internal history of the Colony—of the Liberians—either for good or for bad, is not contained in this volume.

A slight acquaintance with the Colonies, or even an intercourse with those who had resided in them, would have enabled the author to have made better selections and extracts from the writings of agents and visitors. Some of them contain statements extremely frivolous—some absurd—some even bear incorrectness on the face of them—all tending materially to injure the cause and the Colonies. Of these, we will briefly note a few which recur to our memory. Mr. Ashmun says, on page 206: "When comfortable habitations are built, a foreigner would endanger his health no more by a residence here, than by spending the same time sailing down the coast." * * * * * "I will say of Messurado, that no situation in West Africa is more healthy." * * * * * "One peculiarity is, that the night air is nearly as pure as any other," &c. Now as to the comparative healthiness of Cape Messurado with other parts of the coast, there may at this time, be *some* difference of opinion, but we consider it decidedly the most unhealthy of all the American settlements. Of this, however, Mr. Ashmun knew nothing, having not been one year in the country, and never in any other settlement. But the two other statements are decidedly incorrect, and have been proved so, by the uniform experience of twenty-five years, and they ought, with many other opinions and statements of the same writer, to have been excluded from this History. We notice in many of the extracts, a disposition to put altogether the very best face on the state of affairs in the Colony, and could quote many in point, but one will suffice, although, once inserting it did not appear to satisfy the editor, as we find the identical passage, with much more of the like, on pages 367 and 467—"Among all that I conversed with, *I did not find one discontented person, or hear one express a desire to return to America. I saw no intemperance, nor did I hear a profane word uttered by any one.*"

The writer of the above, Capt. Abels, says he was "on shore thirteen days, and carefully observed the state of affairs and enquired into the condition of the people." Now Capt. Abels was no doubt a man of truth and veracity, and did not in the thirteen days hear a profane word or see a drunkard. He being a "Minister of the Gospel," as he says, was principally among Ministers. But we recollect the time of his being there very well, having just arrived in the Colony, and were also observant of the affairs and condition of the people. But we saw more than one drunkard, and heard some swearing—although swearing is a habit to which the Colonists are by no means addicted. But we cannot give Capt. Abels credit for telling the whole truth, so far as the morality of the Colony was concerned, for we well recollect hearing him complain to the Governor of a cheat practiced upon him by his consignee, also a Minister of the Gospel; and we have been present with him at dinner parties, where more wine was drank than could be considered absolutely needful. Testimony like the above we conceive not only injudicious, but positively injurious; as it finds its way into the public prints and is carefully noted by any one preparing to visit Liberia. On landing at the wharf, the visitor possibly may chance to hear some cursing, and see a reeling drunkard stagger by. His pre-conceptions of the millennial state of things, are at once dissipated, he is unwilling to believe any thing favorable of the Colony or its citizens, and unless he stays long enough to see and judge for himself, is not likely to confirm such statements as those of Capt. Abels.

The testimony of the Rev. Mr. Seys is still more remarkable on this point, who, on page 494, says "that in five months' intercourse, at all times and with all classes, he had not heard a profane word or seen an intoxicated person in the Colony."

As many statements like the above of Capt. Abels and Mr. Seys are quoted by the author apparently with a view of making a clear case of it, that, profanity and intemperance are unknown in the Colony, we feel bound to declare our impressions relative thereto. During the time of our residence in Monrovia, from December, 1831 to June, 1833, there were a number (few indeed for such a population,) of habitual drunkards in that town, not unfrequently to be seen about the streets and wharves. The first class of people also—the ministers, merchants and colonial officers, all, with hardly an exception, habitually drank wine and distilled liquors freely, but in one or two instances only to excess or intoxication. In 1834 we believe temperance societies were formed, and quite an improvement in this respect took place. At times since then, we believe too, that laws have been enacted restraining the traffic in distilled spirits. But from 1836 to 1840 we were frequently in Monrovia and Bassa, and know that distilled liquor was used in both Colonies, although not freely, and that there were common drunkards in both, but few in number and of the lowest class. As we remarked above, profane swearing and cursing is very rare, still an oath is by no means unknown, as the frequent remonstrance of the natives against being "cursed," will testify. Our remarks are not made with a view to traduce the Colonists or rob them of their fair fame, and we know they will appreciate our motives, as they have suffered sorely from these well meant compliments.

On page 562, Dr. Taylor, a very respectable coloured physician, says: "There is one singular fact which experience has taught me since I have been in Africa, and this fact is exactly the reverse of what has been the generally received opinion both in America and Africa. The fact is this, that if a man would enjoy perfect health in this country, he must take just twice as much exercise as would preserve health in the United States," &c. The Doctor says this is "*singular*," and "*contrary to the generally received opinion*," and so singular and contrary to all common sense and experience, that we think it entirely out of place in this work.

The last extract we will notice, is from page 565: "It was remarkable in the case of Dr. Goheen that he entirely escaped every touch of the acclimating fever. This was quite unprecedented in the history of any white man that ever remained for any length of time in the country. Mr. Seys explains the fact, when he says, 'that while we attribute his exemption from disease, primarily to the kind interposition of a gracious Providence, it would be injustice in me, and an injury to those who come after, to withhold the fact, that such is the extremely temperate and abstemious life of Dr. Goheen, *in all things*; such his lynx-eyed vigilance at every minutæ which might invite disease, and his great self-denial in the use of what may be termed only the common comforts of life, that I wonder not 'the pestilence which walketh at noonday,' can find no spot in his system on which to rest even the sole of its foot.'" It may be well for white persons hereafter visiting Africa, to keep this in mind. We know that it was the same strictness of attention to diet to which the first missionaries to Cape Palmas attributed, under God, their health and preservation; and that they adopted such a regimen, not only after they had touched the shores of Africa, but by way of anticipation for a considerable period before they embarked from this country, and while on the passage."

We were not aware before, that Dr. Goheen escaped the African coast fever, and we shall not be satisfied of the fact, from the above extract, as it does not specify the time he had been in the Colony. We know of some who have remained on shore some months without any symptoms of it. We were not attacked with it, until we had attended the emigrants who came in the Margaret Mercer, which arrived some days after we did, and most of those by the James Perkins, which arrived some weeks after. A Mr. Caesar, an Episcopal clergyman who went out in the Volador, (we believe) was long exempt, but finally suffered severely and died. We recollect well of seeing it stated in the religious papers, that Dr. Goheen came home on account of ill health, about one year from the time of his arriving out. Be that as it may, if he *did* escape the acclimating fever, it was probably not on account of his peculiar regimen, or the "lynx-eyed vigilance" which the partiality of his friend, Mr. Seys, ascribes to him. It ought not to be recorded in the History of Liberia, that any course of regimen will exempt any foreigner from an attack of this fever—for 'tis not the fact. Neither is it a fact, as above stated, that strictness of attention to diet preserved the first missionaries to Cape Palmas from the fever, or that they were preserved from it at all. The first missionaries to Cape Palmas, the Rev. J. L. Wilson and lady, pursued their ordinary course of diet, and were well supplied with such provisions from America as is customary for people in like circumstances to take with them, and used them freely but temperately.

This we know, for the matter of their diet fell under our own direction. All the missionaries, that have succeeded them at Cape Palmas, so far as we know, have pursued the like course. We know of but one instance in which this dietetic course, referred to, has been pursued preparatory to landing and while in the Colonies, and that was the Rev. John Hersey, a very "John the Baptist" as it regarded his food and clothing. He landed at Cape Palmas in February, 1834, having pursued a strict vegetable regimen for some ten or fifteen years previous; yet he was attacked in the ordinary period after his arrival with the acclimating fever and barely escaped with his life, suffering repeated attacks after he left the Colony on his way home. Extracts from different writers, like the above, upon subjects with which they are but little acquainted, especially when followed by an editorial corollary and advice, as in this instance, are calculated to do much harm. The very course here advised, would no doubt, in most instances prove injurious, as by changing materially the manner and material of diet, the system becomes more open to the influence of disease; and if that disease is of low action and typhoid tendency, like the African fever, the patient is more likely to fall under it. While on this subject, we cannot but express our marvel that nothing like a professional account of the coast fever is given in this book. Even the statistics of health, the births and deaths in the Colonies, which have from time to time been published in our Colonization papers, have not been introduced. The very greatest obstacle to the full fruition of the scheme of African Colonization, is, this African fever, and strange to say, the reader is left almost entirely unacquainted with its character and its laws.

We have made the above extracts and remarks thereon, not in a spirit of cavil or complaint, or from a disposition to undervalue the work, but to show the necessity there existed of the author's availing himself of other data than the reports of agents, or the impressions of transient visitors. Many of the quotations are of themselves important and peculiarly fitted for publication in the periodicals, where they originally appeared, whether Missionary or Colonization, but we think them entirely of too loose and indefinite a character to be incorporated into a work of History.

In our next we propose taking up the thread of the history, and by abridgments and extracts, to give our readers interesting and valuable information upon the subject.

THE CRISIS APPROACHING.

The following article, which we clip from the Hagerstown Torch-Light, contains the recent enactment of the Pa. Legislature, respecting "fugitive slaves" and the remarks of a Maryland Editor thereupon. We make no comment as to the constitutionality, justice or policy of the Statute, or pretend to augur its effects upon the Slaveholding States: that some counter-legislation will be the result, cannot be doubted. But let it be of what character it may, liberal or more stringent, of what good can it be to the free coloured people of Maryland? Even let a dissolution of the Union or civil war follow such beginnings, how are the present nominally free people to

reap any benefit by the struggle? We must confess we cannot see. We would candidly ask any and every honest coloured man, if he or they believe that the white man of Pennsylvania is more his friend than the white man in Maryland? Is the Native American, the Democrat, the Whig, the aristocratic gentleman or the imported foreign day-labourer of Philadelphia, any more disposed to take the coloured man by the hand as a friend and brother, than men of the same stamp and station in Baltimore. The answer is and must ever be, No! No! No!

PENNSYLVANIA AND SLAVERY.

"Gov. Shunk has signed the Act, already passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with regard to the constitutional obligations of the State, in the matter of restoring fugitive slaves. It is called, an act to prevent kidnapping, to preserve the public peace, and to prohibit the exercise of certain powers heretofore exercised by Judges, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Jailors, and to repeal certain slave laws.

Section 1, makes it highly penal to carry off from that State any free negro, with the intention to sell, or causing to be sold or of *keeping or causing to be kept*, as a slave.

Section 2, prohibits, by a heavy penalty, the transfer of any free negro, for the purpose of removing him from the State.

Section 3, takes away from all Judges of the courts of the Commonwealth, Aldermen, &c., jurisdiction or cognizance of the case of any fugitive from labor, from any of the United States or territories, under a certain act of Congress, passed February 12, 1793, entitled 'An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters; or any other act of Congress.

Section 4, makes it highly penal for any person claiming any negro or mulatto as a fugitive from servitude or labor, to violently and tumultuously seize upon and carry away, in a riotous, violent, tumultuous and unreasonable manner, and so as to disturb or endanger the public peace, any negro or mulatto within the Commonwealth, either with or without the intention of taking such negro or mulatto before any district or circuit Judge.

Section 5, secures the inviolability of *habeas corpus*.

Section 6, has relation to the duty of Jailors, who are prohibited from holding in prison any persons claimed as fugitives, except as under the provisions of this act.

Section 7, repeals the existing act, which authorizes the masters or owners of slaves to bring and retain such slaves within the Commonwealth for the period of six months, in involuntary servitude, or for any period of time whatsoever, and so much of said act as prevents a slave from giving testimony against any person whatsoever.

Section 8, repeals all existing acts, inconsistent with this.

Thus it will be seen that the State of Pennsylvania is bent upon the agitation of a question, which has done more than any other ever raised to disturb the harmony and the amicable relations existing between her and her southern neighbours. The question will arise, whether some of these enactments do not violate the Constitution of the United States; and the fact that they do is more than obvious. According to our apprehension, they are quite as reprehensible as the nullification doctrine once advanced by South Carolina; and as the North has arrogated to itself the peculiar title of being the guardians of the Union, such enactments place it in a much less enviable position than that which South Carolina occupied. It cannot be supposed for one moment, that the slave-holding states will tamely submit

to what is, manifestly, an infringement of the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution—and the evil consequences which must inevitably flow from this law, will be great in proportion to the pertinacity with which Pennsylvania may adhere to it. We look upon this statute as calculated (more than any other step which has ever been taken) to retard the progress of emancipation;—and if persevered in, it will bind forever, the fetters of the slaves, or lead to the most violent measures.

The facilities now afforded by that State, to fugitive slaves, are such as to render the possession of this kind of property extremely precarious;—and if those facilities are increased, as is proposed by this law, no man will regard himself safe in holding slaves. The consequence will be the rapid sale and removal of them, to the South.

Violence produces violence; and as the Pennsylvanians manifest so great an interest in the welfare of their coloured friends, we should not be much surprised at the passage of a law, compelling the removal of all free blacks from our State. Such a step we have heard suggested; although we should much regret the adoption of any such extreme measures. It would be well, however, for Pennsylvania to pause, and bear in mind that other states can pass stringent laws, as well as her own. Again we say, if she is the friend of the Negro, let her pause!"

(From the Colonization Herald.)

MEACHUM'S ADDRESS.

We adverted in our last number to Mr. Meachum's address to the colored citizens of the United States. Of his right to speak, our readers can form an opinion from the following outline of his life prefixed to the address:

DEAR FRIENDS: The author of this little book was born a slave, in Goochland county, Virginia, May 3, 1789. I belonged to a man by the name of Paul Meachum, who moved to North Carolina, and lived there nine years. He then moved to Hardin county, Kentucky, where I still remained a slave with him. He was a good man, and I loved him, but could not feel myself satisfied, for he was very old, and looked as if death was drawing near to him. So I proposed to him to hire my time, and he granted it. By working in a saltpetre cave I earned enough to purchase my freedom.

Still I was not satisfied, for I had left my father in old Virginia, and he was a slave. It seemed to me, at times, though I was seven hundred miles from him, that I held conversation with him, for he was near my heart. However, this did not stop here, for industry will do a great deal. In a short time I went to Virginia, and bought my father, and paid one hundred pounds for him, Virginia money. It was a joyful meeting when we met together, for we had been apart a long time. He was a Baptist preacher, living in Hanover county, and went by the name of Thomas Granger. While there, on a Sunday morning after I had bought the old man, he was singing, and my eyes filled with tears. He turned to me and said, "You are yet in your sins." His words went to my heart, and I began to pray and seek the Lord. Four weeks from that day I found peace in believing upon the Lord Jesus—related my experience to the church, and was baptized by elder Purinton, in Louisa county. This was in the year 1811, when I was about twenty-one years old. My father and myself then earned enough to pay our expenses on the way, and putting our knapsacks on our backs, walked seven hundred miles to Hardin county, Kentucky. Here the old man met his wife and all his children, who had been there several years. Oh, there was joy!

In a short time, my mother and all her children received their liberty of their good old master. My father and his family settled in Harrison county, Indiana.

I married a slave in Kentucky, whose master soon took her to St. Louis in Missouri. I followed her, arriving there in 1815, with three dollars in my pocket. Being a carpenter and cooper, I soon obtained business, and purchased my wife and children. Since that period, I have purchased about twenty slaves, most of whom paid back the greatest part of the money, and some paid all. They are all free at this time, and doing well, excepting one, who happened to be a drunkard, and no drunkard can do well. One of the twenty colored friends that I bought is worthy to be taken notice of, to show what industry will do. I paid for him one thousand dollars. He worked and paid back the thousand dollars. He has also bought a lot of ground, for which he paid a thousand dollars. He married a slave and bought her, and paid seven hundred dollars for her. He has built a house that cost him six hundred dollars. He is a blacksmith, and has worked for one man ever since he has been in St. Louis. So much for industry.

I commenced preaching in 1821, and was ordained as a minister of the gospel in 1825. From that time to this, I have been pastor of the African Baptist Church in St. Louis, which has now more than five hundred members. The Sunday School has an attendance from one hundred and fifty to three hundred.

From the address itself, which abounds in good advice for the regulation of the conduct in a moral, religious, and industrial way of the parties interested, we cull the following:

EARLY LESSONS OF INDUSTRY.—Here is one thing that I shall name to every father or mother, or any head of a family: we should endeavor to raise our children with as much industry as we possibly can. Work never hurts the child. See particularly that they are raised up nicely in their manners and their deportment. It takes a long time to get the training of a child out of him, and if it is good, we do not want to get it out of him. In order that we might do more for our young children, I would recommend *manual labor schools* to be established in the different States, so as the children could have free access to them. And I would recommend in these schools, pious teachers, either white or colored, who would take all pains with the children to bring them up in piety, and in industrious habits. We must endeavor to have our children look up a little, for they are too many to lie in idleness and dishonor. Just as sure as you see a lazy child, and her parent cannot break that child from his laziness, he is very apt to become a disgrace to his parents and to himself, and not fit for any society. So let us endeavor to keep laziness out of our children; let them be raised up honorable men and women. Honorable, did you say? Yes, and perfectly honest. You never did see a rogue an honorable man. Let the child look at these things himself. If he hath any heart to be an honorable man, he would not be a thief—stealing little things, and by and by begin on big things, just as he grows old enough to hide it, as he thinks. But when he thinks all is safe and hid, somebody sees him, and presents him to be tried by the laws of the country; he is found guilty and condemned to the state prison. Not only so; see the whole family disgraced by the conduct of one member of that family. So much, then, for stealing. Always avoid that one thing, and you can be as honorable a man in society as any other industrious man.

Let us attend to the things that are calculated to elevate the colored citizens of America. Every man endeavor to be an honorable man, and then

we can have an honorable society. We know that there are some of our people so full of that old African principle that they have no desire that this people should become united, that they may be more able to do something for this young race that is coming along so rapidly. We will pull such along if we can, and when we can hold them no longer, we will let them go and renounce them, but have an eye to their children.

I have said much about children, but I have not told all my thoughts about the dear little damsels, so near and dear to the mother. Touch one of them, and you touch her heart-string at once. Then, dear mother, if you love your daughter, show ~~it~~ in doing all you can do for those so near to your bosom. Teach her the right way to live in this world, that she may be happy in the world to come. Teach them morality—teach them to be decent and modest in their deportment. Mothers too often let girls go their own way, and they go to their ruin. Let them know that there is one right way. Industry is right, then make them industrious. Do not scold and fret at the children, but counsel them, talk with them a great deal, and endeavor to get them to do right. Give them “line upon line, and precept upon precept.” When you get through your good advice and find the child still disobedient, then you must give him or her what all disobedient children ought to have, in order to let them know that the voice of a mother must be regarded by the child. Never allow the child to tell you a lie, and if you promise him any thing, keep your word. Having gone through a nice conversation with him, mothers are too apt to get in a passion, and in that passion, correct the child too severely. Some go so far as to strike them over the head, or knock them to the ground because they are mad. These things ought not so to be. Hold your temper and spare the child, till you get right for correction. Recollect that God hath given you that child for his glory and your comfort; and again I tell you that you are accountable to God for the raising of the child.

GREATER ATTENTION TO FARMING.—I recommend the colored citizens of America to turn their attention more to farming than they ever have done. You can have your orchard in a few years, peaches, apples, plums, and all kind of fruit that grows. Not only so, but you can have your cattle—see the old lady milk the cows in the morning, making ready for breakfast, while the father is looking over the field, and feeding his stock, and the little children as fat as butter. Did you see the large stock of turkeys and the large stock of geese? Mother raised them all in one year. We shall pluck them and make our beds; and then we shall have feathers to sell, that will help father a good deal in his old age. We shall also shear our sheep, and that will be some help. Let us sell some cattle and horses, and buy another farm for James or Nancy, as they are coming up in years and will soon be of age. Take notice, this is all come up from the earth. A good, industrious farmer will soon have all these things and more than I can describe. Then if a farmer's life is so good, it is a wonder that more of those that live in towns do not make their homes in the country. Surely the world is large enough for every body, and if you cannot get good land at one place you can at another. He that has good land has encouragement. I would not recommend this people to settle on poor ground, like many of the free people in old Virginia and North Carolina, who settled on poor hills that will hardly bring blackberries. There is the State of Illinois, it is a fine country and a free State. And there is the State of Michigan, the finest country likely in America, and many others that I could mention, such as Iowa and Wisconsin. But go and see, and please yourselves, for I am sure that if you are pleased living on land and raising only five or ten bushels of corn to the acre, you would be better pleased by taking your

wife and children to a country where you could by the same industry, raise from forty to fifty, or even sixty to eighty bushels of corn to the acre. Then stop dreaming over poor land. Besides all this, farming is the most independent life that a man can live, most especially for the colored citizens of America, who cannot hold any office, according to the laws of the different States. But you can hold a farm, more especially if you pay for it, and I am led to believe that it is the greatest office in the United States of America. So I should like to see a number of our people try it and see if it is not a good office. If you are poor, endeavor to earn fifty dollars, and with that fifty dollars you can buy forty acres of land in the new States that I have mentioned.

I have found great fault of our people for the way they put up things about them in building. It seems that if they can just get the cabin to keep the rain out, they don't care how the balance looks. Do have it neat, having a little pride about putting up the cabin, though small. And keep all things nicely that are around, and the blessing of heaven will attend you.

An earnest appeal to all their proper sensibilities and pride is made in favor of union and concert of wide action; and with this view Mr. Meachum lays great stress on the importance of a full delegation from all parts of the free States to the convention to be held in Pittsburg in September next.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION IN PITTSBURG, OF COLORED CITIZENS, ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1847.—Of this convention we read the following towards the close of the address of John B. Meachum.

A resolution was passed at the convention of colored ministers, held in Philadelphia, in July, in 1846, appointing a committee to call a National Convention to take into consideration the general education of our youth, and also the general union of those free people of color that are now scattered in different directions in the united States of America. The names of the committee calling the Convention are the following:

JOHN B. MEACHUM, St. Louis, Mo.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Washington, D. C.

JEREMIAH ASHER, Providence, R. I.

J. MCCRUMMILL, Philadelphia, Pa.

The committee calls upon all the free colored citizens of the United States. It is an especial call for the union of this great body of people. Do not fail to come, all of every name and order, far and wide. Send your man or men, to show that your heart hath joined that body of colored citizens. Our souls shall cry for union from one end of the globe to the other, as far as an Ethiopian's foot has trod the soil, and the news reaches the ear.

We are going to come together in the year of our Lord 1847, on the first Monday in September. We shall endeavor to form plans, and establish manual labor schools in different directions, wherever the convention thinks most expedient. Let this union be formed and the representatives strike hands and hearts together.

(From the National Intelligencer.)

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the *American Colonization Society* was held in the First Presbyterian Church on the 19th instant. The Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESY, one of the oldest Vice-Presidents, took the chair, and the Rev. Mr. WYNKOOP addressed the throne of grace.

The Rev. Mr. McLAIN read extracts from the annual report, from which it appeared that four vessels had been sent to Liberia during the last year.

The emigrants who went out in June are all well settled, and are contented and happy. Many of the more intelligent free people of color are seeking information as to their prospects in the Colony. Allusion was made to the treatment of the "Randolph negroes" and the runaway slaves in Canada, as evidence that in this country, and under the present state of things, the colored people cannot expect to enjoy a quiet and respectable home.

The receipts of the Society during the past year amounted to \$39,900 02, all of which, excepting \$57 50, have been expended. About \$10,000 have been sent out for the purchase of territory. There is throughout the country a very great interest felt in the subject, and the amount of voluntary unsolicited donations is constantly increasing.

The Colony is represented as being in a very prosperous condition. The receipts at the colonial treasury during the year were \$8,525, and the expenses \$7,536; of which, \$2,486 was paid for public improvements.

The colonists entertain the best feelings toward the native tribes, an instance of which was seen in the manner in which they received and provided for 756 boys and girls landed there from the "slaver Pons," by the United States squadron.

Progress has been made in the purchase of territory. Ten tracts on the coast, making in all about 90 miles, have been already secured, and negotiations are on foot for others.

The proposition of the last Board of Directors, that the Colony should assume the entire responsibility of their government, has been submitted to the vote of the citizens, and by their public vote they had resolved to accept of the offer, and to have a convention called to draught a constitution.

After the reading of the report, the Hon. Judge DOUGLASS, of Illinois, moved that the report be accepted, and made a very forcible speech, developing the advantages of colonization, first, as a means of suppressing the slave trade, and, secondly, of American commerce.

The Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., of Philadelphia, seconded the motion, and made a very interesting and powerful speech, in which he developed the elevating influences of colonization on the free people of this country, on Africa, and its ameliorating the condition of the slaves. He also spoke of the slow progress which had been made in sending out emigrants, and showed that it had been the salvation of the enterprise. He, in conclusion, painted in glowing colors the bright future of the cause.

The Rev. A. D. EDDY, D. D., of Newark, New Jersey, offered the following resolution, which he advocated in an interesting speech:

Resolved, That every year's experience tends to increase our convictions of the value of the principles of the Colonization Society, and that it now combines the only acknowledged method of elevating and blessing the colored race.

The Rev. J. B. PINNEY, formerly Governor of Liberia, then delivered one of his peculiarly interesting and powerful speeches, presenting many important arguments in favor of the cause.

After which, the Society adjourned.

The church was filled with an intelligent and interested audience.

TERMS.

This Journal is published Monthly, and is furnished to Subscribers at \$1 per year, whether sent by mail or otherwise. All profits arising from its publication are applied to advance the general purposes of the society.

☞ All Communications intended for the Maryland Colonization Journal, or on business of the Society, should be addressed to Dr. JAMES HALL, General Agent, Colonization Rooms, Post Office Building.

